UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE

WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

ROANOKE DIVISION

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, * CRIMINAL NO. 7:22-CR-00012

* FEBRUARY 10, 2023 2:08 P.M.

Plaintiff, * SENTENCING

* VOLUME I OF I

VS.

*

SHAKEEM MALIK HUNT, * Before:

* HONORABLE MICHAEL F. URBANSKI

Defendant. * UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: MICHAEL COLEMAN ADAMS, ESQUIRE

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Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography. Transcript produced by computer.

1 (Court convened at 2:08 p.m.) 2 THE COURT: Good afternoon. Please call the case. 3 THE CLERK: This is United States of America versus 4 Shakeem Malik Hunt, Criminal Action 7:22CR12, defendant 1. 5 THE COURT: This case has been set down today for 6 sentencing. 7 Is the United States ready to proceed? MR. ADAMS: Yes, Your Honor. 8 9 Is the defendant ready to proceed? THE COURT: 10 MR. BRAFORD: Yes, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Let's recap where we are in this 12 case. 13 This case is proceeding on a Rule 11(c)(1)(C) quilty plea to Count One of the indictment. Count One charged 14 15 distribution of 50 grams or more of a mixture and substance 16 containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, a Schedule 17 II controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United 18 States Code, Section 841(a)(1) and (b)(1)(B). 19 The penalty under 21, United States Code, 20 Section 841(b)(1)(B) is a mandatory minimum sentence of five 21 years in federal prison, up to 40 years in federal prison, up 22 to a \$5 million fine, a period of supervised release of at 23 least four years, and a \$100 mandatory special assessment. 24 The parties agreed in a Rule 11(c)(1)(C) plea 25 agreement that I accepted at the guilty plea hearing to a

1 sentence in the range of 60 to 87 months. And as we'll see in 2 a minute, that's below the quidelines. But the Court finds 3 there is good reason to vary below the guidelines in this case and to accept the Rule 11(c)(1)(C) plea. 4 5 Let me ask you, Mr. Hunt, do you remain fully 6 satisfied with the advice and representation provided by 7 Mr. Braford, your lawyer, in this case? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. Okay. Each side has had a chance to 9 THE COURT: review the presentence report. I believe the government 10 11 raised an objection as to whether or not the defendant 12 qualified for the safety valve, but he clearly does not, and 13 the government -- it looks like the safety valve information 14 was taken out of the presentence report. 15 MR. ADAMS: That's correct, Your Honor, it is not 16 included in the final presentence report. THE COURT: Okay. Any other objections that the 17 18 government wants to make to the presentence report? 19 MR. ADAMS: No, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: And, Mr. Braford, any objections from the 21 defendant to the presentence report? 22 MR. BRAFORD: No, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: It will be accepted as written. 24 appreciate the work done by Mr. Ridgway on this presentence 25 report.

Let me go ahead and make guidelines findings then, having accepted the presentence report. I've already indicated what the statutory penalties are, and so let's go ahead and calculate the advisory sentencing guidelines.

Based on the information in the presentence report and on the stipulation on page 3 of the plea agreement, we're at a guidelines level of 30.

You know, this is a drug distribution case and the guidelines for drug distribution cases are set based on the amount of the substances involved. And in this case, the parties have agreed and the presentence report provides for a converted drug weight of between 1,000 and 3,000 kilograms of converted drug weight.

In this case, the controlled purchase that took place on, I believe, January the 6th, 2002, involved both cocaine and methamphetamine, and that's set forth in paragraph 10 of the presentence report.

Paragraph 11 of the presentence report indicates that between August 2021 and January 7th, 2022, Mr. Hunt distributed at least 500 grams but less than 1.5 kilograms of methamphetamine. So that's amply supported by the presentence report.

There are no upwards or downwards adjustments to the guidelines.

Is the government moving for the full three points

1 for acceptance? 2 MR. ADAMS: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: The Court will grant the full measure of acceptance of responsibility, and I find the total offense 4 5 level to be a 27. Now, Mr. Hunt is 28 years old, a high school 6 7 graduate, but he's in Criminal History Category III based on 8 these convictions: 9 Paragraph 35 of the presentence report reflects a 2015 conviction for assault and battery in the General 10 11 District Court of Roanoke City. He received a fine. For that he gets one criminal history point. 12 13 Paragraph 36, 2015 conviction for DWI, again Roanoke City General District Court. He received a 30-day suspended 14 15 sentence. One criminal history point. 16 Paragraph 37, 2019 assault and battery and 17 brandishing, Roanoke City Juvenile Domestic Regulations Court. 18 He got ten days on the assault and battery and 30 days on the 19 brandishing. One criminal history point. 20 Paragraph 38, 2020 possession of controlled paraphernalia. It was a felony and he received 12 months 21 22 suspended. One criminal history point. Paragraph 39, yet another assault and battery --23 24 MR. BRAFORD: Your Honor, just for purposes of the 25 record, the paraphernalia, what he ultimately was convicted of

1 was a misdemeanor. 2 THE COURT: He was charged with a felony in circuit 3 court and it pled down to a misdemeanor. MR. BRAFORD: Yes, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Yeah. That's why he only got one point 6 for that. 7 You're absolutely right, Mr. Braford. Thank you for 8 your help with that. 9 Paragraph 39, yet another assault and battery, 2022. He received a 12-month sentence but it was suspended after ten 10 11 days, and that was in Salem Circuit Court. He received one 12 criminal history point for that. 13 Paragraph 40, eluding, 2022, Roanoke City General District Court. That involved a dirt bike and him running 14 15 away when the police stopped him. He received a fine for 16 that. One criminal history point. 17 But because so many of these are misdemeanors, 18 they're not all countable. The Court can count a maximum of 19 four criminal history points for these convictions. However, 20 he was under a criminal justice sentence at the time of the 21 offense, so he gets two additional points. 22 That puts him in a criminal history score of 6. criminal history score of 6 puts him in Criminal History 23 24 Category III. Offense level 27, Criminal History Category III puts 25

1 his guideline range at 87 to 108 months. 2 Any objection to the Court's calculation of the 3 offense level, the criminal history category, and guideline range from the government? 4 5 MR. ADAMS: No, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: From the defense? 7 MR. BRAFORD: No, Your Honor. 8 Okay. Now, I have read the -- there's THE COURT: 9 also provided for, and I don't know whether this has been 10 administratively handled or whether it needs to be in an order 11 of forfeiture, but there was \$4,890. 12 Do you know what I need to do with that, Mr. Adams? 13 MR. ADAMS: Your Honor, you will need to include the 14 forfeiture in your oral announcement of sentence and the 15 written judgment of conviction. 16 THE COURT: Okay. I'll do that. 17 Now, I've read the presentence report. I've read the 18 sentencing memos, and I appreciate them. I read the letter 19 from Mr. Hunt's mother, Tia Hunt. I read the note from his 20 nephew. I read the long letter from his cousin, and the note 21 from his grandmother as well, and I appreciate those. 22 MR. BRAFORD: Judge, and I don't mean to interrupt, 23 but I was incorrect to say it was his nephew. It is actually 24 his niece. 25 THE COURT: Okay. You said it was his nephew in the

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brief.
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            MR. BRAFORD:
                           I did, Judge.
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            THE COURT: I did read it. And so that's his niece?
            MR. BRAFORD:
                          Yes, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: I apologize for that.
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            MR. BRAFORD: Judge, that's completely on me.
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            THE COURT: Does either side wish to put on any
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   evidence at this sentencing?
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                        None from the government, Your Honor.
            MR. ADAMS:
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            THE COURT: Mr. Braford?
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            MR. BRAFORD: Your Honor, I have no evidence. I
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   would ask the Court to recognize that the back is pretty full
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   of family members, including his mother, his two brothers, and
   lots of other family members that I don't know who they are.
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   But I ask the Court to recognize that he has family support
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   here.
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            THE COURT: Yes, he certainly does have family
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   support here. Thank you. And I know for the folks who wrote
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   letters and the folks who are here, it's very important for
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   Mr. Hunt to know he has this support now, while he's in the
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   Bureau of Prisons, and, really importantly once he gets out
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   and restarts his life.
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            Okay. Let's hear argument from the government,
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   please.
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            MR. ADAMS: Your Honor, as set forth in the
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government's sentencing memorandum, obviously the nature and circumstances of this offense are troubling in some regards, primarily the fact that on just two occasions, on back-to-back deals, he was selling over 100 grams of methamphetamine, and he's selling to an individual who he had a prior history of dealing with. So the quantity of drugs, the nature of his distribution, it is serious.

Methamphetamine is also a serious substance. It's a deadly substance in many regards. It's quite a detriment to its user's health, particularly over a long period of time. So what Mr. Hunt was doing back in 2021 was aggravating for sure -- 2022, I should say.

Now, of course, he was not armed and didn't appear to be a major trafficker, somebody who was managing others, doing those sorts of things, and so we're looking at the safety valve — there was no violence or credible threats of violence, so we're looking at some of the safety valve characteristics that he ultimately did not qualify for.

There's still some mitigation in terms of the nature and circumstances of the offense; although, it was still quite serious. Perhaps what's also serious about it is that he committed this offense while being out on bond for a state offense. And that sort of segues into his criminal history.

THE COURT: Well, and he gets tagged two points for that in his criminal history calculation, because he was on

bond for the state offense.

MR. ADAMS: So, yes, he does. And additionally, though, when we talk about his criminal history, while it may not have involved narcotics, it's been consistent in recent years, and it's assaultive behavior. It's assaultive behavior, and some of it involves the mother of his child.

THE COURT: And there's at least three of those occasions, when I was reading the presentence report, that involved one woman.

MR. ADAMS: That's right. That's right. So while not excusable, there's some people who just don't get along, and it's unfortunate and it's not necessarily uncommon, but that doesn't make that conduct any better. It is still part of the defendant's history and characteristics that this Court has to consider when imposing a sentence in this case.

Some of those allegations involved the possession of a firearm, and so it's somewhat surprising here that his conduct here did not involve a firearm. Thankfully it didn't, because we all know the dangers that occur when drug dealers possess firearms.

But, nevertheless, he has a violent criminal history in that regard, but he served very little jail time because of it. It did, as the Court recognized, involve largely one person whom he happens to share a child with. So despite the serious nature of that conduct, again it resulted in very

little jail time.

And his involvement in narcotics appears, at least on this level, appears to have been rather sudden. He certainly had a history of drug use. He had the prior distribution, the prior felony reduced down to a misdemeanor, but it's not like he was a long-term trafficker of serious narcotics when this all came about. But he stepped in it, he certainly did, and this is certainly serious conduct that needs to be punished in that manner.

When the government was considering how to enter into plea negotiations in this case and thinking about all the mitigating factors and the aggravating factors, ultimately, before writing the sentencing memo, I figured this is going to be easy. I'm just going to say 87 months. The conduct is bad, the history is bad, the range accompanies what we think is mitigation.

And then it's not always that you get to read the defense sentencing memo first. Mr. Braford filed his a few days before I was able to write mine and I took time to read it. I thought it was good. I thought he really pointed out some things about Mr. Hunt that aren't always known to the government. That's why the Court has to make that individualized assessment here today. And I thought he pointed out some positive things about him.

One, it might explain why he himself has committed

acts of domestic violence, because he had to witness them himself. I think research has shown, and I'm not saying that I've read it, but I feel like I've heard it on a regular basis that those who've witnessed it tend to have a proclivity to get involved in it themselves.

He seems to be an individual who was involved in his son's life. Despite all of his differences with his child's mother, he still saw his son on a regular basis. The letter that was written by one of his family members talked about when he got out on bond his child coming to see him and how wonderful that was. It speaks well of Mr. Hunt in that regard.

And so all of a sudden 87 months, while that could still be an appropriate sentence given all the facts and circumstances in this case and the nature of the parties' agreement, the government started thinking, well, you know, there's some other mitigating factors in play here too.

Ultimately, however, the aggravating factors in this case call for a sentence, in the government's estimation, that should go above the mandatory minimum 60 months. He did deal significant quantities, he does have a prior criminal history, he did this while out on bond. And while his violations while out on federal bond weren't exactly the most aggravating in the world, it still didn't quite show that he had fully grasped the picture of his conduct and what was going on.

1 Maybe it was defeatist in a way, and perhaps he thought, 2 "Well, I'm caught, I'm going to jail," and perhaps "I know 3 what's coming." And that's a sentiment shared by a few folks. 4 But when we're thinking about whether or not he 5 should get the mandatory minimum or something above that, the government points to those factors in support of its 6 7 recommendation that the sentence in this case should be no 8 less than 72 months. 9 Thank you, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Adams. 11 Let's hear from Mr. Braford. 12 MR. BRAFORD: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please 13 the Court. Judge, as I pointed out in my sentencing memorandum, Mr. Hunt is still a relatively young man, 28 years 14 15 of age. He has an eight-year-old son that lives with the 16 child's mother. He was a very active father of his child up 17 until the time he was incarcerated; has maintained contact, to 18 the extent that he can, while incarcerated. Although, he 19 obviously doesn't want to expose his child to more than he 20 needs to be exposed to. To a certain extent, that's going to be the child's 21 22 life now, because he is going to be incarcerated for at least 23 five years; we know that. And I think when you hear from 24 Mr. Hunt in his allocution you're going to understand that he 25 owns that, he recognizes that, he takes full responsibility

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father.

Judge, I think it's important to look at where Mr. Hunt came from. I point out a lot of factors in the memorandum. His mother and father were together as a couple. They're not married to each other. His father was in and out of custody for much of his life. Nonetheless, Shakeem, when you talk to him, says that his father is probably the biggest person in his life. They were inseparable. And so like so many people in our community who fell victim to COVID, his father passed away and succumbed to COVID. And that all happened shortly before all this began, this criminal conduct that led to the charges and the conviction here today. It is certainly not an excuse, but it does lay the background. It lays the framework. And, again, I think you'll hear from Mr. Hunt today talking about that and about what's happened in his life. Mr. Hunt recognizes he's going to be away. His child is eight years old right now. He recognizes that unless he gets into the intensive drug treatment program and knocks a year off the back end, he's going to be in for five years at a minimum, less any good time that he gets, up to 87 months under the plea agreement, less any good time. He obviously is requesting that the Court impose the

60-month mandatory minimum because he wants to be an involved

I think one of the most important things I pointed

out in the memorandum is that up until the time he was incarcerated, he was paying his child support. That shows he's a responsible person. That shows that he knows what he has to do.

His hope is to get a CDL. He also would like to get more education while he's incarcerated, like to take advantage of all the opportunities he might have through the Bureau of Prisons.

Judge, I pointed this out before, but you look back in the back, it is very few times I've stood in this court for sentencing where I've had somebody that has had that many people supporting him from the family. I also talked to his mother today; she indicated that the grandmother would have been here but she's been sick. There are other people that wanted to be here. I think realistically but for everything going around in the community that whole back would have been filled with family supporters.

I bring that up not to show so much what happens in other cases, but to show in this case, when Mr. Hunt gets out, in addition to the services that will be provided by probation and by the court, he has got his family here. They're not turning their back on him today. They're not going to turn their back on him while he's at the Bureau of Prisons. And most importantly, they're not going to turn their back on him when he gets out and is struggling to keep his nose clean. So

I ask the Court to consider all that.

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We ask the Court to impose the mandatory minimum. I'm not going to debate with Mr. Adams. He is perfectly right, what happens in this community with drug trafficking is horrendous. It is a terrible blight on our society. But I think the 60-month mandatory minimum is sufficient to punish him. He's still a young man and he has got a chance to turn his life around.

Judge, we would ask the Court to make a recommendation to the Bureau of Prisons for the intensive drug treatment program. He doesn't have the same drug history that a lot of my clients have coming before the Court. But I think that the one good thing I can say for him -- well, it's not really a good thing that I can say for him. The one thing I can say that really supports his need for the drug treatment is he was under the supervision of this court, he tested positive for marijuana the day that he entered his change of That shows how much he needs help. Because if you're plea. under supervision, unless you're given the skill set necessary to change your ways, you go back to what you're used to, and you go back to using, which is what he did when he used marijuana. Thank goodness it wasn't something more --

THE COURT: Is that why he was taken into custody?

MR. BRAFORD: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. I didn't remember that.

1 MR. BRAFORD: He tested positive earlier that day. 2 THE COURT: But I did note that he was taken into 3 custody on the day of his plea. 4 MR. BRAFORD: And that's the reason you took him into 5 custody, or at least it was a major factor in it, Judge. 6 THE COURT: Oh, it certainly is, yeah. 7 MR. BRAFORD: Judge, we also ask that the Court 8 recommend to the Bureau of Prisons that he be housed somewhere 9 locally, to the extent possible, Petersburg or North Carolina. He indicates he does not want to go to West Virginia. I don't 10 know what's wrong with West Virginia. He may not be a 11 Mountaineer fan. I don't know, Judge. 12 13 But, Judge, we believe, in all seriousness, that 60 months is sufficient in this case to punish him. He is not a 14 15 man of means, so I don't think a fine is appropriate in this 16 case. Obviously, the special assessment is required and 17 mandatory. But, Judge, that would be our position. 18 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Braford. I appreciate 19 that. 20 Does your client want to come forward and allocute or 21 would he rather stay there? 22 MR. BRAFORD: Judge, he can step forward. 23 THE COURT: And you can take your mask off if you 24 would like. 25 THE DEFENDANT: How are you doing today, Your Honor?

I'm good. Thank you. How are you? 1 THE COURT: 2 I'm fine. THE DEFENDANT: 3 Judge Urbanski, I'm writing this letter to you today 4 regarding of the fact I made some bad choices in my life. 5 know I'm wrong for making the mistakes I made to the community, but not only am I sorry for that, I let the most 6 7 important people down for my actions. I just want to say I'm 8 sorry to my son and my family. They're the main ones hurt. I 9 know no one is perfect, but at least I'm man enough to own up 10 to the damage I caused them. 11 I know deep down inside this is not the lifestyle I 12 chose to live, but when you're dealing with a lot of problems, 13 you're not thinking what the outcome could be. So I did what I had to do so things would be better for me and mines. 14 15 wasn't thinking about the consequences I would face. 16 I had so much going on, I began to stress. I had a 17 lot on my plate at the time. I couldn't work a decent job 18 because everyone was turning me down because of my background. 19 Things started to get rough for me. My son's mother was still 20 being dramatic -- my son's mom was being a drama queen, to me 21 losing my father, all happened to me at once. 22 I was beginning to lose my mind, so I figured if I 23 could make some fast money it would take away my problems and 24 make me feel happy again, I could help my mom out with 25 anything she had to take care of. Plus, I wanted to do more

things with my son and be able to pay my child support.

I accept the fact that I need to be punished, and I take full responsibility for selling drugs. But I don't want to be labeled -- I mean, I don't want to be judged as a drug dealer because that's not me or my character. I'm a family man that just wanted a better life for me and my siblings.

It hurts me to my heart because I have to be away from my family, and I don't take -- and I can't take my son or my niece to Disney World like I promised them. Hopefully, I will still get to accomplish that if they still -- hopefully, I'll get to accomplish that if they still young when I make it out of prison.

I wish things didn't have to be this way, but no one is perfect. No one is perfect. Everyone makes mistakes. But I know I learned from this journey. I wont be a fool again to leave my family's side, because they the ones that matters the most to me.

I understand -- I hope you understand where I'm coming from. I hope you understand where I'm coming from, and I apologize for my poor decisions I made to the community, especially my family is affected.

Once again, I'm sorry. I'm a better man now than before, and I hope my outcome is not too bad so I can get back home to being a great father and an uncle to my children.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to express

1 myself. I really appreciate that so much, Your Honor. 2 all is well to you, and have a blessed day. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Hunt. You and Mr. Braford may return back to counsel table. 4 5 I appreciate those heartfelt words. And if you-all would remain standing, please. 6 7 The Court starts each sentencing, as I'm required to 8 do under law, by considering the advisory sentencing 9 guidelines. In this case, the advisory sentencing guidelines call for a sentence of 87 to 108 months. 10 11 I have determined that for good reasons, many of 12 which have been stated here, that the plea agreement in this 13 case of between 60 to 87 months makes good sense. One of those things that calls for the reduction 14 15 below the guidelines is Mr. Hunt's age, that he was not a 16 manager of others, he was a relatively small-scale drug 17 dealer, there was no suggestion that guns were involved in his 18 drug dealing, and there are no incidents of violence involved 19 in his drug dealing. 20 He has struggled with some mental health issues 21 throughout his life, particularly after the loss of his 2.2 father. And I'm sorry for that, Mr. Hunt. 23 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you. 24 He's tried to be an active father for his THE COURT: 25 son, and I think that speaks extraordinarily well of Mr. Hunt.

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And it's a great point that Mr. Braford made that he was paying his child support. You don't often see that. You just don't often see folks who are in front of me on charges like this who actually have stepped up and were paying child support. So one might think that's not a big deal, but it is a big deal because it does show some sense of responsibility. So I think there's plenty of good reason to vary down from the guidelines into the range that the parties have agreed upon. So where in that range should the Court sentence Mr. Hunt? In Gall versus United States, the Supreme Court said that the district judge in imposing a sentence must make an individualized assessment based on the facts presented. In Koon versus United States, the Supreme Court teaches that it has been uniform and constant in the federal judicial tradition for the sentencing judge to consider every convicted person as an individual and every case as a unique study in human failings that sometimes mitigate, sometimes magnify the crime and punishment to ensue. So we start with the guidelines, and then we go from there to the factors under 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a), which are framed to reflect the goals of punishment. One of the things that's interesting to me, and I

appreciate Mr. Adams doing this, is he attached the

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It's a terrible substance.

statistical data from the Sentencing Commission, the JSIN data that is now available on the Sentencing Commission's website. And even though the guidelines are 87 to 108 for this, in 169 cases that were surveyed from fiscal years 2017 to 2021 for people who had these guidelines, 27 and a III, the average sentence was 84 months, and the median sentence was 80 months. Each of those below the guideline range. So I think that's interesting, you know, and I appreciate that data. I think that data is useful. What it does is it provides the Court not just what the Sentencing Commission believes the guidelines should be, but what the actual sentences imposed around the country are for crimes That data is helpful. like this. So I start with those numbers and then I go to the factors under 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a), and the first one is the nature and circumstances of the offense. Well, Mr. Adams is right, this is a significant amount of methamphetamine. And methamphetamine destroys lives; it just does. It's a terrible substance. It's incredibly difficult to break a methamphetamine addiction, and it is one that just destroys lives. And, in fact, Mr. Hunt, it has put a serious hurt on your life, because you're here in federal court facing a significant drug-dealing sentence because of methamphetamine.

So that is a crime for which the Court is required to impose a significant penalty. And, of course, Congress has indicated that for dealing this amount methamphetamine the lowest sentence I can impose is 60 months, or five years, and I can impose up to -- but for this plea agreement, I could impose up to 40 years.

I turn from there to the next factor, and that is consideration of the history and characteristics of the defendant. Well, we have a young man who is a high school graduate who, during high school, played sports. I think he broke his leg and got hurt, probably couldn't continue with football. He learned how to do bodywork at school, and he did some work with his dad repairing houses and flipping houses. He does have some skills. He's got some skills that he could use in the workforce.

He's a young man, 28 years old. He's got a boy he's devoted to, and he's paying child support. And he obviously has a great deal of family support, and that's really -- that's important.

You know, in your allocution, Mr. Hunt, you talked about letting people down. I mean, the whole theme of your allocution was, "I let people down. I'm a family man, and I'm not going to do this again. I'm going to learn from my mistakes," and I hope and pray that happens.

Because there's one thing I want you to take away

1 from this sentencing, and that is this: What has happened to 2 you to land you in that green-striped suit here in federal 3 court being sentenced does not have to define the rest of your You can learn from this. You can get some vocational 4 5 training and other training in the Bureau of Prisons, get out -- and I am going to recommend the Residential Drug Abuse 6 7 Program, the RDAP program. You've been -- according to the 8 presentence report, you've been using marijuana on a daily 9 basis, starting in middle school, and were using it on a daily basis at the time of your arrest. And I think you could 10 11 benefit from that addiction program. 12 But this sentence, this conviction doesn't define who 13 Shakeem Hunt is. One of your family members, your cousin I think, said, "No, it's 'Shaky.' It's not Shakeem. It's Shaky 14 15 Hunt or Shaky" [pronouncing]. I don't know; I just saw what I 16 saw. It doesn't have to define you. 17 You can do better than this, okay? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 19 THE COURT: You're a smart young man with family 20 support behind you. You can do better than this. And I urge 21 you that as you leave here today, I want you to think about 22 one thing, okay? The judge said this doesn't have to define 23 me and that you can do better, okay? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 25 THE COURT: And I'll be pulling for you. Over the

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time of your incarceration, I'll be thinking about you and pulling for you and hoping for the best. And when you get out, come see me and we'll go have lunch and see how you're doing, okay? Yes, sir. THE DEFENDANT: THE COURT: All right. So there are some -- there is also one component of all of this, is there is some history of depression and some history of mental health issues, and that was compounded by the loss of the most important person in Mr. Hunt's life, and that was his dad, during the pandemic. And there's no question that he likely, as reflected in the presentence report, self-medicated with marijuana and alcohol, and really went into a downward spiral when that happened. It's not to excuse that behavior, but it just helps to explain it. I move from there to -- you know, this crime didn't involve violence, and you didn't have a gun, but I am a bit troubled by the fact that there are four, I think, assault-and-battery convictions and they're all in the domestic setting, and at least one of them involved brandishing. Well, three assault-and-battery convictions. Sorry. And one involving brandishing, and that concerns me. And because of that and because of the history of depression, I'm also going to recommend to the Bureau of Prisons that in addition to the drug counseling I want

1 Mr. Hunt to get mental health -- a mental health assessment, 2 mental health treatment and counseling. And I really want him 3 to see if the Bureau of Prisons can give him some help on anger management, because that's a theme that is throughout. 4 5 This domestic assault, the crimes that -- you had three prior convictions for that, and that is something that we ought to 6 7 try to get you some skills in the Bureau of Prisons to cope with that so it doesn't happen again. Okay? 8 9 I move from there to consideration of the other factors under the statute, and that is the need for the 10 11 sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, 12 promote respect for the law. 13 You've been on a road of law-breaking, and you 14 haven't spent much time in jail, hardly any. You've spent 15 more time on this than you have ever spent in jail, right? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 17 THE COURT: I think you spent 40 days in jail before 18 on -- in 2019 as a result of the brandishing and the assault 19 and battery. But you haven't spent any other time in jail. 20 Well, regardless of the sentence here, this is a serious chunk of time, right? 21 2.2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: It is a serious chunk of time. And every 24 day that you're incarcerated is a day you're away from your 25 son and your family, and that's a hard thing.

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So the sentence needs to reflect the seriousness of It needs to put you on a path out of the offense. law-breaking and to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment, to keep you from committing additional crimes, and to keep others from getting involved in this. I know it's -- I cannot tell you the number of times I've heard people say, "I've made bad choices. I was just trying to make some easy money," right? Well, that easy money doesn't seem so easy today, does it? THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: No, it doesn't. In fact, it's really hard money now because the consequences of that are really, really, really harsh. I'll bet you never thought for one minute you would be in federal court facing this kind of time. THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: Not for one minute. THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: I know. I've heard that over and again. The sentence needs to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant, and it will while you're incarcerated. I think considering all these factors here, particularly the nonviolent nature of the crime, the lack of involvement of a gun, the family support, the prior criminal

1 history, mental health issues, the addictive use of marijuana, 2 I think the -- I think this: The defendant is 28 years old, a 3 criminal history category III. Although a criminal history 4 category III, he spent very little time in custody. He was 5 charged with some drug dealing and he was charged with a felony, but it got reduced to misdemeanor possession of drug 6 7 paraphernalia for which he received a 12-month suspended 8 sentence; several misdemeanors and many of them involving 9 assault and battery; one prior misdemeanor brandishing 10 conviction. 11 Graduated from high school. He's got some job 12 skills. He's working on cars and flipping houses. Good 13 family support, witnessed by the letters from the grandmother, mother, cousin, and niece. Many of the letters spoke of the 14 15 important role of the defendant as a father to his 16 eight-year-old son. 17 There are some mental health issues, depression over 18 the loss of his dad, self-medicating with marijuana. 19 Again, no guns or violence involved in his drug 20 dealing. I would feel differently about this case had guns or violence been involved. 21 22 I accepted the Rule 11(c)(1)(C) plea agreement, and 23 I'm going to vary downwards in this case to a sentence of 60 24 months, at the low range. I believe that sentence is 25 sufficient but not greater than necessary in this case.

1 I'm going to recommend residential drug abuse 2 counseling program and mental health counseling for Mr. Hunt. 3 I understand the government's argument and I 4 appreciate it. I simply think that 60 months is sufficient. 5 I'm going to put you on four years of supervised 6 release. While you're on supervised release, you may not 7 commit another federal, state, or local crime; 8 You cannot unlawfully possess a controlled substance; 9 You must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance; 10 11 You must submit to drug testing, and you'll be tested 12 at least once within 15 days of release, and at least two 13 periodic drug tests thereafter; 14 You must cooperate in the collection of DNA by 15 probation. 16 So you'll be on -- there's two parts to this 17 sentence: Five years in federal prison, and you'll get credit 18 for the days that you've already spent, followed by four years 19 of supervised release. You're going to be under the 20 supervision of the federal probation officer while you are -and you see what happens when you violate the rules, right? 21 2.2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: You came in here, we did your guilty plea 23 24 hearing, you violated the rules, you tested positive, we put 25 you in jail, right?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 2 THE COURT: That will happen again when you are on 3 supervision. Every day we have folks who are on supervision, 4 some do well, some don't do so well. And I see the folks that 5 don't do so well. And one of the things I'm required to consider when I see folks on supervision and they've messed 6 7 up, one of the things that I'm required to consider in the 8 quidelines is if I gave them a break on their sentence the 9 first time. Okay? 10 So you get out, you mess up, if I gave a break below 11 the guidelines, which I am doing in this case, then I have to 12 maybe impose a greater sentence when you get out. That's what 13 the guidelines suggest. 14 So take advantage of this lower sentence and don't 15 put yourself in a situation where you can get a higher one, 16 okay? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 18 THE COURT: I'll remember you. And hopefully I'll be 19 around, hopefully I'll be around when you get out of the 20 Bureau of Prisons and you're doing well. And I hope I'm not 21 here if you're doing badly, okay? 2.2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: You must report to the probation office 24 in the federal judicial district where you're authorized to 25 reside within 72 hours of your release from imprisonment.

1 After initially reporting to probation, you'll receive instructions from the Court or probation about further 2 3 reporting. 4 You can't leave the judicial district where you're 5 assigned without getting permission from the Court or the probation officer. 6 7 You must truthfully answer the questions asked by the 8 probation officer. 9 The place where you're living must be approved by the 10 probation officer, and you can't leave there without providing some written notice. 11 12 Probation is going to be allowed to visit you, and 13 you must cooperate in those visits. 14 You're going to be required to work at a place 15 approved by probation. 16 You can't communicate or interact with someone that 17 you know is engaged in criminal activity. 18 If you are arrested or questioned by law enforcement, 19 you must notify probation within 72 hours. 20 Importantly, you cannot own, possess, have access to, touch a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous 21 22 weapons, and you cannot live in a home where any of those are 23 present. 24 You can't work as a confidential informant for law

enforcement without the approval of the Court.

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1 You must follow the instructions of probation. 2 Following your release from imprisonment, the Court 3 will evaluate your status and determine whether 4 after-incarceration drug rehabilitation and mental health 5 treatment are necessary and appropriate. If additional rehabilitation is deemed appropriate, you shall participant in 6 7 a program designated by the Court upon consultation with 8 probation until such time as you satisfy the requirements of 9 the program. 10 You're going to be subject to warrantless search and 11 seizure by the probation officer to ensure compliance with 12 these conditions. And the probation officer may, upon 13 reasonable suspicion that there's a violation of these 14 conditions, conduct a warrantless search of your person, 15 property, house, residence, vehicle, papers, those kinds of 16 things. 17 I'm going to impose a \$100 mandatory special 18 assessment. That's due and payable immediately. I'm going to impose a \$250 fine. It's well below the 19 20 guidelines range. But I impose a fine in that range for two 21 reasons: One, you don't have the ability to pay any more; 22 and, two, I want to impose some monetary penalty so that

you'll qualify for the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program

while you're in the Bureau of Prisons and you can get

employment and some vocational skills.

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1 The \$100 is due and payable immediately. The \$250 is 2 payable as follows: Commencing 60 days after the date of 3 judgment \$25 a month or 25 percent of your prison income, 4 whichever is less, during the course of your imprisonment. Ιf 5 there's any left when you get out, \$25 a month during the period of your supervised release until the \$250 is paid. 6 7 I'm going to impose restitution in the amount of --8 no, not restitution. Excuse me. There is forfeiture that the 9 Court is going to order -- excuse me. I used the wrong word. Forfeiture that the Court is going to order in this case in 10 11 the amount of \$4,890, and I'll enter an order of forfeiture to 12 that effect. 13 Ms. Falatic, any other conditions that you think that 14 I might have missed? 15 THE PROBATION OFFICER: No, Your Honor, you covered 16 them. 17 THE COURT: How about from the government or the 18 defendant? Any other conditions that you think the Court 19 needs to either add or that you have some concern about? 20 MR. ADAMS: No, Your Honor. 21 MR. BRAFORD: No, Your Honor, no conditions. 22 Judge, I would ask the Court to make a recommendation 23 of either Petersburg --24 THE COURT: I'm going to do that. 25 MR. BRAFORD: Yes, sir.

1 THE COURT: I'm going to do that. 2 In addition to making a recommendation for RDAP and 3 mental health treatment and counseling, I'm going to recommend 4 that he go to Petersburg or a facility in North Carolina 5 consistent with his security classification. 6 MR. BRAFORD: Your Honor, one thing, if I might. 7 talking to Mr. Hunt, he had indicated that previously he had 8 not been vaccinated for COVID. He would now like to be 9 vaccinated, and hopefully the marshals can make that known to 10 the medical at the Roanoke City Jail. 11 THE COURT: I'll e-mail the marshal when I leave here 12 today and let him know that Mr. Hunt wants to be vaccinated, 13 and I'll ask him to look into that. 14 MR. BRAFORD: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Yeah, you need to get that vaccine, 16 Mr. Hunt, because that -- I'm sorry you haven't gotten it 17 before now, but that vaccine can be very helpful. I think 18 I've had either four or five shots. So it's something that 19 you need to get. I'm old so I can get more shots. But it's 20 something that you ought to do, and if you're willing to do that, then the -- I'll e-mail the marshal. 21 2.2 I'll copy both of you guys --23 MR. BRAFORD: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: -- Mr. Braford and Mr. Adams, on my 25 e-mail expressing that interest.

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Pursuant to the plea agreement in this case the remaining counts, Two, Three, and Four, are hereby dismissed. Mr. Hunt, you've waived your right to appeal your sentence. That waiver is binding unless the sentence exceeds the statutory maximum or is based on a constitutionally impermissible factor. If you undertake to appeal despite your waiver, you may lose the benefits your plea agreement. If a right of appeal does exist, a person who's unable to pay the cost of appeal may apply for leave to appeal without prepayment of such cost. Any notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days of the entry of judgment or 14 days of a notice of appeal by the government. If requested, the clerk will prepare and file a notice of appeal on your behalf. All right. Mr. Hunt, do you have any questions for the Court? THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: All right. I'm going to say this again, and I want you to remember it: This past conduct that's led you to this day does not have to define the rest of your life. You can do great things and I hope and pray that you do that. Thank you. THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

We stand in recess.

THE COURT:

U.S.A. v. Hunt - 2/10/2023

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        (Court recessed at 2:57 p.m.)
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                             CERTIFICATE
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   I, Judy K. Webb, certify that the foregoing is a
   correct transcript from the record of proceedings in
 4
5
   the above-entitled matter.
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                      Date: 3/25/2024
   /s/ Judy K. Webb
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